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Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a2865]

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## BIRTHS.

On 2nd February, at Kichang, the wife of A. G. DUNNELL, Imperial Maritime Customs, of a daughter.

On 6th February, at Ningpo, the wife of PAUL STARR, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On 21st January, at Kichang, JOHN WALTER, third son of THOMAS WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Swallow, China, to JESSIE AUGUSTA OTTERWILL, aged 23 years.

## DEATH.

On 13th February, at hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM WALKER RODGER, Engineer, youngest son of ROBERT RODGER, Fort Glasgow, Scotland, aged 23 years.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1905.

We really are reluctant to deal with subjects such as the one now in hand, but the political importance of missionary conduct in China is too great to be disregarded. It seems now necessary, even at the risk of wounding the susceptibilities of those with strong convictions, to refer to a recent sermon delivered in Shanghai by the Rev. C. E. DARWENT. It was specially aimed at the recent memorandum of Professor JENKS, who discussed the missionary question solely from the political standpoint. The Shanghai preacher admitted this, but claimed that it was quite impossible to consider missions in that aspect. This should have prevented him from attacking Professor JENKS' important observations; but instead, he proceeded to rebut purely political arguments by appeals to the faith of his hearers. He did more. He indulged in discourteous attacks upon other religions, which we consider quite sufficient excuse, if any more be needed, for saying what we shall have to say. We do not expect the Rev. C. E. DARWENT or his fellow missionaries to regard politics as important, but we do expect them to allow others to do so, and to grant them equal freedom of expression.

It surely should not be necessary to insult things which millions of our fellow

creatures hold in reverence. Necessary or not, if missionaries are going to talk as the Rev. C. E. DARWENT talked on the 5th instant, reprisals are inevitable, and there cannot in justice be any protest. For instance, he did not deny the truth of Professor JENKS' remark that missionaries are responsible for a good deal of disturbance. His answer was that disturbances were inevitable, as "a condition of progress." "What," he demanded, "would weeds think when the hoe was applied to them? They would not like the disturbance, but nevertheless it had to be." This assumption that Buddhism and the other Eastern religions are weeds leaves out of account the opinion of the Chinese and others. If Mr. DARWENT were attacking weeds in his own garden, his position would be less vulnerable; but he has come to the Chinaman's garden. What would the English law do to the cabbage-cultivator who jumped over into his neighbour's garden, and insisting that the tobacco plants flourishing there were weeds, proceeded to attack them with a hoe, as the Rev. C. E. DARWENT attacks Buddhism and the like? There is not so great a difference between the herb of grace sold by Mr. DARWENT and that by the native ecclesiastical gardeners. Most religions declare that they can elucidate the problem of existence, the solution of which is beyond the natural power of reason, by the supernatural way of revelation. What human creature can judge between the rival revelations of the foreign missionary and the native priest? We dare not, and we are bound, impartially, to put them on the same footing. Happily or unhappily, the Rev. C. E. DARWENT helps us to do so. He says that Chinese religions are not true, and that his is. Professor JENKS had said that "if there were superstitions in the Chinese religion they could be got rid of and the pure gold would remain. To the preacher's mind this argument presented itself like this: there were two men who wanted some rice, and there was a great heap of rubbish with grains of rice scattered among tons of stuff. There was also a measure full of nothing but rice. What would be the use of someone telling one of these men to go and pick the grains out of the rubbish heap when there was a lot of it all together in the measure?"

Very naturally, but without justice, Mr. DARWENT likens his own cult to the pure rice. Referring to Chinese superstitions, he waxes sarcastic, and asks:

"What about the water god with the yellow body, eight hands, eight feet, and eight eyes? What about the kitchen gods who went up the chimneys in such numbers at New Year time? What about popular Buddhism? It was all very well for Sir Edwin Arnold to give an account of an idealised Buddhism, but how did it work out as the popular Chinese religion? The stories of the births of Christ and Buddha should be compared! When Christ was born angels appeared and sang 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' That was worthy of the coming of Christ into the world. Buddha's mother, when he was born, saw an elephant with six tusks. The preacher went on to give other illustrations of Chinese superstitions, comparing them with the Gospel story, and showing that the search for truth among Chinese superstitions would be quite futile."

That is where the only reply possible becomes painful, and repugnant to us; but are these reverend bigots to go unreprieved, while they show the irreverence that we would gladly avoid if they would let us? We can minimise our offence by closely paraphrasing Mr. DARWENT's own words, thus: "What about popular Christianity? It was all very well for the Rev. C. E. DARWENT to give an account of an idealised Christianity, but how did it work out as the popular foreign religion? What about angels? Are these 'gaseous vertebrates' any more reasonable conceptions than the elephants with six tusks? If we must choose, we prefer the latter, for we have seen sheep with more than the regulation number of legs, but we have never met a human body that had wings, except on the pantomime stage. SAVAGE, in his 'Religion in the Light of the Darwinian Theory,' says: 'It is one of the standing charges of the Church against science that it is materialistic. I must say, in passing, that the whole ecclesiastical doctrine of a future life has always been, and still is, materialism of the purest type. It teaches that the material body shall rise, and dwell in a material heaven.' True Buddhism does not teach that, and we believe the more enlightened Churchmen at home no longer insist on it. The Rev. C. E. DARWENT who clings to medieval Christianity, is but seeking to transplant Chinese weeds with a foreign weed. Disturbances thus lightly caused are politically objectionable, and Professor JENKS had a perfect right to say so. The Rev. C. E. DARWENT has every right to his own faith, but no moral right to jeer at the faiths of others."

To-day is a Mahomedan festival.

Tientsin is going to mint tal coins shortly.

The Chinese are talking of beginning the construction of the Peking-Kalgan railway.

The Tientsin Times is incredulous concerning the suppression of the Kwangsi rebellion.

Russia is said to have demanded Mawikow in Fokien as a naval base for her trawler-destroyers.

The C. E. & M. Co.'s accountant at Shanghai, Mr. C. A. Bouneville, is now stationed at Chinwangtao.

Col. Grant, of the Gurkhas, is gazetted to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the storming of Gyantse.

The English, French, and German Mails of the 10th 14th and 19th January were delivered in London on the 11th, 13th and 13th inst.

Hankow's growing importance has been recognised by the appointment, by the Board of Commerce, of a railway superintendent there.

The Dowager Empress of China has had another inspiration. Chinese lawyers on the Board of Punishments are to be made to study law.

Australia proposes to coin her own silver money, and so make a profit of £30,000 a year. At present her silver coinage is made in London.

Prince Chun, says the Peking Times, wants to start in the Chinese capital a spinning and weaving factory like that which Chang Chih-tung planned at Hankow.

We understand that Dr. Atkinson, the principal Civil Medical Officer, will shortly leave Hongkong on furlough, and that Dr. Clarke will take charge in his absence.

Lieut. T. W. Finnes, F.W.K., will deliver a lecture to members of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, on "Fire Tactics," at the City Hall Music Room this afternoon. H.E. the Governor will be present.

Harmston's Circus, which has been in Manila ever since it left Hongkong is returning here in time to re-open at Causeway Bay on the 20th inst. On Saturday last a fine African lion reached here from England for the Circus.

It is said that an effort is about to be made to acclimatise the camel in South Africa. Experiments have been made in regard to diseases special to South Africa, and the results have been satisfactory.

The Manila Cabarets of a recent date says that in the municipal court no less than thirty-six men were on one day arraigned for practising pharmacy without a diploma. Fifteen cases were disposed of, each of the accused being fined 50 pesos.

The following is the finally-selected team to represent Australia in England:—M. A. Noble, V. Trumper, R. A. Duff, J. J. Kelly, A. J. Hopkins, S. E. Gregory, W. P. Howell, A. Cotto, C. Hill, D. R. A. Gels, P. M. Newland, J. Darling, W. W. Armstrong, C. McLeod, Manager—F. Laver.

The authorities of the Free Church of Scotland on the 8th January seized, without opposition, a church at Arisaig, in Inverness and another at Kincairdine, in Kincairdineshire, which were in the occupation of the United Free Church. They seized another church at Croich, in Sutherlandshire, but were subsequently expelled.

After his remarkable utterance on Anglo-German relations, the retirement of Herr Pasche, the National Liberal leader, from his position as Vice President of the German Reichstag, is regarded in political circles as inevitable. It is considered, says the Times, that in making the speech in question he committed an indiscretion which is incompatible with a position of responsibility in Germany.

It is generally considered, says the Times, that M. Witte's chances of succeeding Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky at the Ministry of the Interior are becoming less, as fresh evidence of the personal dislike of him entertained by the Emperor are becoming known every day. It is even said that the Czar has declared that he would rather introduce a Constitution than entrust the real control of affairs in Russia to that Statesman.

Two natives went into a jeweller's shop in Queen's Road on Tuesday last and asked to be shown some good jadestone bangles. A collection was placed on the counter which the men began to examine. During the examination one of the rogues stole a bangle without being detected, and they left the shop without making a purchase. The item was missed shortly after their departure. They were found by the Police and placed in the dock at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz sentenced the defendants to two months imprisonment with hard labour, and six hours stocks.

On Tuesday night last four Shanghai Chinamen, engaged as cooks on the s.s. Kai Fong, went to West Point to have an evening's outing. At one of the large Chinese brothels there, they ordered "chow" and samshu. As the wine mounted to their heads, they began to break things. One man is alleged to have pulled down a lighted hanging lamp and set upon it. A inkong appeared on the scene and arrested the offenders. Placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police court yesterday morning, the defendants were fined \$3 each, ordered to pay \$1 compensation and \$8 on account of "chow."

Two more Europeans, connected with the "holding up" of the Chinese Club in Jorjoo Street, were arrested by detectives yesterday. The hearing of the case will probably begin at the Police Court to-day.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks donations of \$5 each from the Rev. G. Gassman, Rev. C. Gutmann, Messrs. E. H. Irving, G. P. Lamert, Geo. Barker, Jorgo & Co., D. W. Craddock, H. T. Richardson, "P. E. J.", "R. S. P." and Kuhn & Komor.

While there are several law-abiding, industrious American negroes in the Philippines, the great majority of these left as a heritage of the negro regiments have been no credit to America in the archipelago and many remain yet who should be returned to the United States under the vagrant law.—Manila Cables.

Since the discovery of diamondiferous clay at Lubuk, says the British North Borneo Herald, there has been a great boom in shoemaking owing to the repairs necessary to shoe leather, caused by houseboys scraping the pay-dirt off their masters' soles. They will use table knives which are generally too sharp for the purpose.

An Indian Sergeant stationed at Yaumati Police Station was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistrate's court yesterday with attempting to procure a bribe of \$20 from a cook, and also with the larceny of a watch, chain, gold case and jadestone ornament. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until the 22nd inst.

The nature of the court business in Manila has undergone a radical change during the last year. The number of big cases involving grave questions of law and personal right are becoming fewer and fewer and the number of cases which can be disposed of in the municipal court is becoming relatively greater. The privilege of being able to settle their little differences in the municipal court is a great privilege to the ordinary Filipino, enabling him to get speedy justice and at little or no cost.—Manila Cables.

A northern contemporary republic's Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentleman. "A gentleman never indicts pain; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd." He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out." It should be added that it is now included among the extinct mammals.

There is need, says the Paris Figaro, for a school of sang froid. The professors ought to teach the students how to brace themselves for any ordeal. The writer, comments the Peking Times, has evidently never been in the Far East, otherwise he would have realized that no other school is needed to outlive an apparently inherent trait in all men. The composure with which the \$150 stripling will walk into the stores month after month and spend \$200 would have silenced him.

A Laftan's message from Topeka, Kansas, states that Senator Waggoner has drawn up a Bill for prohibiting the separation of man and wife by legal process and for the repeal of the Kansas divorce laws. Senator Smith will introduce a Bill into Congress which has for its object the limiting of marriage contracts to a decade, with extension if agreeable to both parties. The idea was suggested a few months ago by George Meredith the well-known English litterateur.

According to the annual report of General Wood, commanding the department in Mindanao, the luxuries of American civilization have not tended to increase the usefulness of the Filipino as a soldier; in fact, his usefulness appears to have decreased in about the same ratio as the cost of keeping him has increased since his transference from Spanish rule. Prior to enlightenment they lived principally on rice and fish, a diet which, if they did not eat particularly fat upon it, sustained them in pretty good physical condition.

The L. & C. Express learns that Mr. Haviland Walter de Saumarez has been appointed to succeed Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai. The appointment, we regret to say, is not that of Chief Justice as formerly, but only Judge, which we are sure will cause a feeling of disappointment in Shanghai. There seem many reasons why the higher title should have been retained. Mr. de Saumarez was called to the Bar in 1884, and after being Assistant Judge in Zanzibar went to Constantinople in 1900, and has acted as Judge of H.M.'s Court there for two periods. His salary at Constantinople was £1,000 per annum.

In the Kobe Chronicle "F. A. G." says:—The following official report from the front has not been issued.—On Thursday we saw the enemy in the neighbourhood of Hikokkie and we saluted him; he retired to Hoyoko and we withdrew to Bogobogo. On Friday after breakfast we met again at Chihlampouk and he saluted us and then retired. All day he showed a retiring disposition until reaching Hikokkoku, when we withdrew. On Saturday we came again upon him at Chepusassij and greetings were exchanged, smoking commencing at Tihakoko and ending at Gogaiokoku, when we had driven him across the river Hotocrossubano in our own ambulances. We are now resting at the other side of Timcan, near Armuracanunakufaki, preparatory to withdrawing in the direction of the enemy. More interesting facts to-morrow.

The French cruiser Sully is on shore on the French coast of Indo-China.

A Chinaman was knocked down by a tramcar near the Hongkong Hotel in Des Vaux Road yesterday. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where it was found that he had escaped with a small scalp wound.

Messrs. F. A. Cumming, N. E. Moller, F. W. Irvine, W. C. Perio, and J. A. Hayes arrived from Shanghai by the s.s. Empress of Japan to visit the Hongkong Races. Mr. Hayes will ride exclusively for Mr. H. N. Moly, and Messrs. Moller and Alderton will also ride for Mr. Moly, as well as for other owners.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak will this evening lecture on "Morocco; its people, customs and tragedies" at the Union Church Literary Club. The speaker will illustrate his remarks with lantern slides which he exhibited to members of the Royal Geographical Society in London when he was asked to lecture, but refused. Mr. W. Curren Barrett will take the chair.

All the Dominion newspapers, in their reviews of 1904, declare that the year has been the most prosperous in the history of Canada, and notably in regard to immigration. Land settlement in Manitoba doubled during the twelve months, this increase being largely due to the great settlement of American farmers. One American syndicate purchased 54,000 acres along the Canadian-Pacific railway for settlement.

Chung Fung, a tailor residing at Graham Street, was fined \$20 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Police Court yesterday. He engaged a man named Wing Tak to work for him during a portion of last month. At the end of the month he dismissed Wing, but did not give him any wages. The complainant called a second time to demand his wages, when the irate tailor set upon him with a razor, knocking out several of his teeth and severely cutting his lips.

Katsunata, a Japanese, was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court yesterday with bringing arms into the colony without a permit. Detective Widen stated that he found a case, containing a varied assortment of arms concealed under a bundle of clothing in the defendant's cabin on the Empress of Japan. Defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that he was on his way to Hoihow. He had been in the arms business for five years, which the Japanese Consul could certify. His Worship said defendant appeared to have had the arms concealed. He would inflict a fine of \$1 and order that they be forfeited. Defendant asked if he could not get them back, and His Worship referred him to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who might possibly return them.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.

Frederick Hicks, a soldier in the Royal West Kent regiment, met with an accident on the 7th instant which has since resulted in his death. A party, of which deceased was a member, had been out on the evening in question, and reported themselves at Murray Barracks again before midnight. Hicks slept that night on the verandah of the second floor of the barracks. In the early hours of the following morning he got up, and while standing on a stool about two feet high, close to the verandah rail, which is about four feet high, he toppled over. He was admitted to the Military Hospital suffering from injury to the skull, and hemorrhage, and succumbed on the 12th inst.

## SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. H. M. BEVIS.

We regret to learn that Mr. H. M. Bevis, the popular manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, is dangerously ill. He has been in Hongkong some weeks, with his wife and step-daughter. His complaint is malignant emphysema, and yesterday his condition was such that he was not expected to recover. He was formerly in Yokohama, and went to Shanghai about the year 1898. He is very popular in the northern port, and has a great many sympathising friends here.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD ASSOCIATION.

The committee of the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield Association held a meeting at the China Traders Insurance Company's office yesterday afternoon, to consider a protest made by the Taikeo Football Club and H.M.S. Tamar against the Naval Yard for playing ineligible men.

Rule 5 provides that no man belonging to a battleship, first or second-class cruiser should play for any ship but his own, but it was held that though the Tamar had a greater complement than a second-class cruiser, she did not come under this rule, and the protest was quashed. Rule 6, however, was altered to read "battleships, first and second-class cruisers, and ships of over 200 white complement." This means that for the future no men belonging to H.M.S. Tamar will be allowed to play for the Naval Yard.

No other business was transacted.

## TRAINING NOTES.

Times taken yesterday morning were as follows:—Sport Royal Highlander and Wee Macgregor, 1 mile—35, 1.11, 1.45, 2.21. Two Step and Hacken Schmidt, 2 mile—35, 1.9, 1.42. Highland Fling (Clack), 3 mile—31, 1.41. Highland Chief (boy), 4 mile—34, 1.54, 1.39. Sonall, 4 mile—34, 1.91, 1.45, 2.20, 2.54. Alarm 4 mile—39, 1.12, 1.43. Salem, 1 mile—31, 1.5, 1.39, 2.12.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE]

SIR ROBERT JARDINE.

\*LONDON, 14th February.

Sir Robert Jardine is slightly better.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE COMMONS.

\*LONDON, 14th February.

The House of Commons resumed to-day. His Majesty's Address from the Throne referred to the proposal for Redistribution, to the question of Alien Immigration, to the problem of the Unemployed, and to the anticipated appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

[\*Delivered on the 15th.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, 13th February.

The Japanese Government has placed an urgent order for fifty locomotives in Glasgow.

THE AMERICAN AUTOCRAT.

LONDON, 13th February.

President Roosevelt announces that the Senate has reached a stage of disagreement concerning the Arbitration Treaties which the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, has laboriously concluded with Japan, Great Britain and several other European powers. The Senate, disregarding the strong pressure of President Roosevelt, inserted an amendment which was passed by 50 votes to 9, securing its right to intervene before any question is submitted to arbitration. President Roosevelt has consequently resolved to drop the treaties altogether. Public opinion apparently endorses the action of the Senate.

## THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MUTINOUS RUSSIAN MARINES.

LONDON, 13th February.

A certain amount of insubordination prevails in the third Baltic squadron, now under orders to sail for the Far East. A sailor was shot on Saturday for stabbing a Lieutenant.

## WEDDING IN PEKING.

The British Legation in Peking were an unwontedly festive aspect in celebration of the wedding of Mr. J. W. Richardson and Miss Jessie Otterwill, daughter of Mr. H. A. Otterwill, Vice Consul of the British Legation. The ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Norris, was of a simple character, not ornate. The bride, who was becomingly dressed in white silk was given away by His Excellency, Sir Ernest Satow, while the bridegroom had for his best man Mr. Rospirosi of the Customs Service. The bridesmaids were the Misses Carnegie and Fry and were assisted in their duties by the Misses Lowry, who distributed wedding favours to the guests. After the ceremony the company assembled in the Legation and after a brief interval an adjournment was made into the Legation dining room where the health of the bride and bridegroom were drunk. This toast was proposed by Sir Robert Hart in a very happy speech in which he referred in graceful terms to the sterling good qualities of the bridegroom as exemplified during a long service in the Customs and particularly during the trying times of the troubles of 1900. The bridegroom having returned thanks in a few words, the bride retired to change into travelling costume. The honeymoon will be spent at Sir Ernest Satow's country villa, which he has kindly placed at the disposal of the happy couple.

One of the most interesting features of the wedding was the amazing number of people who attended. It came as a surprise to everybody that Peking could produce so many Europeans and doubtless both bride and bridegroom will remember with pleasure this emphatic evidence of goodwill as compensation a gathering as one could well imagine.—Peking Times.

## THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

British shipmasters are evincing a good deal of interest in a revolutionary change which is about to be effected in the steering orders of German vessels. The Kaiser has decreed that on and after April 1st next the helm directions "starboard" and "port" shall convey meanings exactly opposite to those they have hitherto borne, and the mind of our own mercantile marine, as expressed in the January number of the "Nautical Magazine" is filled with forebodings of complications and collisions. The reason for the change is far from clear, although it was made by the French more than thirty years ago. There might have been excuse for it when the steering wheel first came into fashion, and the helm was removed out of sight. To the novice it must always seem an anomaly that when the navigating officer says "Port" both the wheel and the ship's head are at once turned to starboard. Years of use have, however, so firmly established this custom of contrariety that its abandonment in our own service would be a difficult and dangerous matter—possibly scarcely possible, indeed, unless some different words of direction, such as "left" and "right," were substituted for "port" and "starboard," coincidentally with the change of practice. A difference of custom in this matter between the pilots and helmsmen of different nations undoubtedly involves many possibilities of disaster, but while the British Empire owns more than a third of the world's ships and nearly half of the world's tonnage we can scarcely be expected to change our steering rules for no better reason than to bring them into line with those of two or three other nations.—Daily Graphic.



## ASSAULT ON THE S.S. "FOREST HALL."

MAGISTERIAL DILEMMA.

Some weeks ago we recorded a fracas which took place on the s.s. *Forest Hall* in which Beck and Wall, two sailors, the former armed with a bayonet pin and the latter with a knife, closed in combat. On that occasion Beck, on appearing at the Police Court, was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months. He again appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz yesterday morning, and at the instance of Inspector Langley of the Water Police, was charged with assault. His Worship, on hearing the evidence, discharged the defendant, but on taking his seat on the bench again in the afternoon, said he had re-considered the evidence and would re-hear the case, as he wished to re-consider his decision. The defendant was not charged with disorderly conduct, but it had been proved that he was extremely disorderly, and used bad language to both the First and Second Officers. The evidence of the apprentice who was standing some way off proves that the Second Officer did, as a matter of fact, strike the defendant on the face before the defendant struck him with a bottle. The apprentice was more likely to take a clear view of the case than the two officers who were engaged in a heated altercation with the defendant.

The Second Officer, recalled, stated that the mark on his forehead was made by defendant, who struck him with a bottle.

His Worship: If the defendant were charged with disorderly conduct I would have no difficulty in dealing with the case. Defendant is charged with assault, and the blow was struck with a bottle, which is a dangerous missile. If the Second Officer struck him, I do not think he had any need to use a weapon like a bottle in self defence.

Inspector Langley here pointed out that two months ago the defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

His Worship: I do not find that either the First or Second Officer necessarily gave false evidence because it was conflicting with other evidence. It is much more difficult for men engaged in altercation to know what goes on than it is for anybody entirely outside with a clear view.

His Worship, to defendant: Is it correct, as stated by the Police, that you were bound over in a bond of \$100 to keep the peace for six months, two months ago?

Defendant: I admit the charge.

The Chief Officer, in reply to His Worship, stated that the ship would be leaving about Sunday next.

His Worship. Do you want the defendant back on board?

The Chief Officer: I leave that with Your Worship.

His Worship, to the defendant: Have you anything to say why the bond should not be forfeited? You have committed an offence which is in law a breach of that bond.

Defendant: I had no intention of committing a breach of the peace.

In reply to His Worship, the Chief Officer stated that defendant had \$2 due to him, but the Shipping Master would claim that on paying him off. At the beginning of the passage defendant behaved himself and did his work well. Later on he got insolent to the Second Officer and himself. He had nothing more given him to do than he signed on for. He was given the leading position of his watch, simply because he was a good sailor, but he took advantage of it. Towards the latter end of the passage he tried to raise trouble among the men.

Defendant, replying to His Worship: I am not in a position to pay the bond money.

His Worship: I do not want to see another man stranded in Hongkong.

Inspector Langley stated that if defendant were convicted, another man would be shipped from here in his place.

His Worship: The bond is clearly forfeited and I have no option. For the assault the defendant will be fined \$25 or 21 days. I think the best thing would be to allow him to pay the fine, and commit him to gaol until such time as the ship goes, when he can be put on board.

The Chief Officer informed His Worship that the Captain refused to pay any fine.

His Worship: There are many points in a case like this, and I should like some cases to go before a Marine Magistrate if possible. Defendant is fined \$25 or 21 days and the \$100 bond to be forfeited, and in default of payment 21 days hard labour concurrent with the other. That is how I shall leave the matter at present. I may re-open the case before the vessel sails.

## A CHINESE REVENGE.

At Chienchuan, near Linching, some time ago, occurred a suicide of a surprising character. A man, whose family had once been well-to-do, went into the story of his adversary with whom he had a lawsuit and loss, and demanded a large sum of money, threatening to take his own life on the spot if the money was not forthcoming. The manager objected, refused we had better say, and then the man promptly killed himself. The magistrate sent down a commissioner, who, of course, would not believe the man had committed suicide until a thousand taels had been paid him. Then he gave verdict that the firm was to hand over a thousand strings of cash for burial expenses, and forty mow of land as relief money to the distressed family. The man was horribly poor, which suggests that we have here a good application of the Chinese proverb which freely translated means: "Alive worthless as a straw; dead it is as precious as jade."

## AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[CONTINUED.]

If there is any one point on which the Australian people are unanimous it is the right of every child to have the means of education placed within its reach, and it is very rarely that exception is taken in the State Parliaments to the cost of popular instruction, which, so far as the public schools were concerned, amounted in 1902-3 to £2,002,391, or more than 10s. per head of population. Each State has its own educational system, but all are on a secular basis, and ample provision is made for enabling children in the most remote parts of the Commonwealth to obtain a fair share of instruction. In New South Wales a public school may be established in any place where a regular attendance of not less than twenty children is guaranteed. Where the number is less a provisional school may be formed. There are also half-time schools, where twenty children, within a radius of ten miles, can be assembled in groups of ten each; and, in addition, house-to-house schools, where three or more groups are placed under an itinerant teacher. In the case of these two latter, the residents have to provide the necessary rooms, but all other charges are borne by the State. Private tutors, or governesses, are subsidised to the extent of £5 per head on an average attendance up to a maximum of £25 per annum, subject to the condition that two families share in the tuition, and that there is no State school readily accessible. In Victoria the conditions are much the same as in New South Wales, but it is not customary to start a full-time school unless there is a reasonable chance of an average attendance of at least fifteen children being maintained. Where the number of children is less, the schools are either made half-time, or the parents are paid for the conveyance of their children to school. This is found more economical than having separate schools for a dozen or less children each. Where there is railway communication the fares for school children are largely reduced. In Queensland there must be an average attendance of thirty children to secure the opening of a State school, which may not, however, be too near one already established. In addition the residents must be prepared to pay one-fifth of the cost of erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings. A provisional school may be established where the average attendance will not be less than twelve, and the nearest existing school is less than twelve miles distant, but the residents are required to defray one-fifth of the cost of erection and furnishing. There are also a few half-time provisional schools. In South Australia a public school may be established where an average attendance of twenty children can be maintained; and a provisional school where the attendance is under twenty, but not less than twelve. There are also half-time schools, the latter giving full-time instruction, although the attendance is less than twelve. The whole of the cost is borne by the State, which also pays a fair rental for any buildings provided by residents for use as provisional or special schools. In Western Australia an average attendance of twenty children is necessary to secure the establishment of a public school. Half-time schools are allowed where the aggregate attendance at the two divisions established where there is no other school within four miles and where an average attendance of from ten to nineteen children can be secured. In sparsely-populated districts house-to-house schools are permitted. Special schools may be established in places too remote from the metropolis to be regularly inspected. In these the teachers are paid salaries higher than those given in ordinary State schools of the same size. In Tasmania a State school must have an average attendance of not less than twenty children. In thinly-populated districts provisional schools may be formed, and itinerant teachers employed where the families are so scattered that the children cannot be gathered into a single school. Occasionally where there is a falling off in the standard attendance, the schools receive special assistance. There are night schools in several of the States, but the number is rapidly declining. At the close of 1902 there were 7,213 State schools in the Commonwealth, with an average enrolment of 597,935, and an average attendance of 455,343; the average annual cost per scholar in average attendance being £4 2s. 9d., or, including the cost of school premises, £4 12s. 8d. The cost is highest in Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. In return for this expenditure, school attendance has been made compulsory in the various States, but the law is not always stringently enforced. These figures do not include the private schools, of which there are a large number, with an attendance of several thousand children. This widely-spread diffusion of popular education explains the fact not only why Australians are such extensive readers, but also why almost every township, however small, boasts its local paper, sometimes two or more, where the population is not much larger than that of a good-sized English village.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 15th at 11.40 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan and over that part of the Pacific near the Looch Islands and has fallen at other stations.

Gradients are moderate upon the east coast of China and moderate N.E. monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel. They are still steep upon the south coast, and strong, but moderating. N.E. winds may be expected in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh E. to N.E. winds, cloudy, fair.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A SWATOW CRY FOR FIGLEAVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to an article with the above heading, which you copied two days ago from your "Shanghai contemporary." You ought to have labelled it "wit and humour," it is so very funny. The Swatow person who wrote it claims to have felt an "instinctive shudder" at the scarcity of clothing worn by Chinese there in hot weather. It caused me to break out with "instinctive amusement," and I am not better yet. The Swatow shudder wonders that the missionaries are dormant, and thinks they should redeem the natives from a custom that has no "ethical law to favour it." He (or she) calls it a gross evil, and "the mark of prehistoric ages or darkest savagery." I think it evidence of dawning grace on the part of the missionaries, who in Japan have told the native story of Eden, and have somehow managed to convey the impression to the Japanese mind that the serpent who caused Adam and Eve to adopt fig leaf aprons must have been a missionary. The sight of a modern Paradise, where men and women "think no evil" in hot weather, seems to cause "instinctive pain" to some people. Excuse my flippancy. It is instinctive with me.

—Yours, &amp;c.

HONI SOIT.

## FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. "A" V. R.E. "A."

This match was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The teams were:—

H.K.F.C. "A."—H. F. Chard, goal; J. L. Wemyss and E. F. Annett, backs; H. S. Holmes, J. Harris and F. O. Davies, halves; R. Macpherson, R. Henderson, C. Humphreys, H. A. Sath and P. H. Taylor, forwards.

R.E. "A."—Widdows, goal; Greenwood and Parkin, backs; Hampson, Kinnear and Nettleton, halves; Bessie, Spiers, Heatley, Ogle and Bell, forwards.

The club team were not in the same class as the R.E. team. In the first half goals were scored as follows:—Spiers, one, Bessie, one; and Heatley, three. In the second half Spiers scored two, and Kinnear one. Bessie put his knee cap out and was obliged to retire.

Result.—R.E. "A." 8; H.K.F.C. "A." 0.

H.K.F.C. V. RAVAT TEAM.

This, a Rugby match, will be played this afternoon, kick off at 4.45. The H.K.F.C. team is as follows:—T. C. Gray, back; A. S. Kempthorne, T. E. Pore, G. R. Haanay and G. B. Macdonald, three-quarters; J. P. Jordan and A. B. de Vulle, halves; E. R. Hallifax, R. M. Sankin, J. Hanon, J. C. Sten, W. B. Duncan, H. G. C. Bailey, E. Rogers and H. F. Chard (Captain), forwards.

V.R.C. V. R.E.

This match was played at Causeway Bay on Tuesday, and ended in a win for the R.E. men by 12-0.

## PORT ARTHUR REFUGEES AT SHANGHAI.

The stream of refugees from Port Arthur continues, and the passing of them on homeward-bound ships is a sight to be pitied. The hotels and boarding houses have been full, as we have said, for days, and the question of providing more roof accommodation for these poor unfortunates is one of great difficulty.

There has been incessant activity at the Russian Consulate and by others interested in Russian affairs in Shanghai, but the arrangements made have been far from meeting the demand for accommodation. We understand that overtures have been made for several large galleons, but without success. Another batch of about 500 refugees was expected and to meet this further inroad, the Russian authorities applied to the Municipal Council to help them out of the situation.

The Council at once consented and placed the Riding School of the Light House at the disposal of the Russians. Police escorts were also offered to conduct the new comers to their temporary quarters.

The Riding School, it may not be generally known, is a spacious building at the corner of North Homan and Range Roads. It is hardly an ideal residence in the cold weather, but while it affords little protection against the wind it at any rate keeps these inside dry. The refugees were to bring their own bedding and stoves and the Russian authorities have made arrangements for providing them with food. The decision to allow the use of the school was come to so speedily that there was no time to notify members of the Mounted Infantry of what had been done, with the result that several of our gallant troopers, who turned up to drill in the afternoon, were considerably surprised to find their headquarters in temporary occupation of an invading army of Russians.

A representative of the N.C. Daily News visited the Riding School and found about seventy Russians in occupation. The Council had provided numbers of the long seats placed in the Gardens and on the Band, and these were placed back to back and boards arranged on top of them. A limited number of mattresses were also provided. The refugees found that the most comfortable way of making their beds was to take two of these seats, place them side by side and pile two or three mattresses into the space thus formed. Those who slept on the boards took good care to lie on two or three of the mattresses. A policeman was on guard. In a corner six or seven Russian soldiers were engaged in a game of cards. Fragments of leaves scattered round showed that the sleepers had not retired supperless. The refugees were quite orderly and quiet. Most of them went to sleep just as they were with boots, caps, and coats on. There were no stoves or heating apparatus. The 500 expected in the afternoon seem to have got lost and the police escort which awaited them was, therefore, not required.—N.C. Daily News.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that the cotton fields of the Caucasus are steadily increasing in area, and cotton growing is becoming more general throughout the districts in the that country situated on both banks of the River Kura, where the soil is not adapted for growing cereals. As there is always a large demand for cotton in Russia, the cultivation of this plant should be a very remunerative undertaking.

## LORD ROBERTS AND THE ARMY.

"THE BOUNDEN DUTY OF THE NATION."

The leading feature of the January number of the *Twentieth Century* is a remarkable article by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, entitled, "The Army as it was and as it is." Lord Roberts makes an interesting comparison between the state of the Army as it was when he entered it more than fifty years ago and its condition at the present time, and demonstrates the great improvements which have taken place in military science. Incidentally, he refers to the fact that, as the result of the experience gained in the South African war, the artillery is to be reformed with guns which it is believed will be found to be "as good as, if not better, than any guns in use with foreign armies." Lord Roberts is a nobleman in the theory that the increased precision of rifles and the use of smokeless powder. On the contrary, he declares positively that in future warfare duties even more important than heretofore will devolve on the cavalry of an army, and a far larger proportion of mounted troops will be considered necessary. Therefore, he is of opinion that unless the cavalry is prepared to go to the expense of a considerable increase in the numbers of the regular cavalry we must have in addition to the regular cavalry a large force of mounted infantry of a strength not less than one-fourth of the total infantry establishment. As the result of his recent visits to the battlefields in South Africa, Lord Roberts says he is more than ever satisfied that the British reversion to the regular cavalry was a mistake attributable to our not having confidence in the weapon with which they were armed. In this connection Lord Roberts maintains that "it is the bounden duty of the State to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes sufficient training in the use of arms, and that every man should be able to shoot, straight and true, at simple orders if ever his services are required for the national defence." In no other way can the thousands of reserve officers be obtained who will be essential to our success in war, no matter under what system our Army may be organised. "A terrible lesson," Lord Roberts impressively declares, "awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed to the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices then will avail. Modern warfare moves fast, and time lost in peace can never be made up again during the stress of a campaign. I hold this view very strongly, and would urge my fellow countrymen with all the force at my command to look plain facts in the face."

## COLONIAL DEFENCE.

The Earl of Selborne, speaking at Birmingham recently, said the question of these islands bearing the whole cost of the navy was one of the serious matters which the Colonial Conference would have to consider, and the questions of Imperial commerce and Imperial defence were mixed up together. (Hear, hear) It was due to the navy that the colonies were able to do without a standing army, and it was impossible to exaggerate the services which the navy did to every single part of the empire. It was quite true that the commerce of this country would demand the protection of a large proportion of the present navy, even if the empire ceased; but the fresh burden, naval and military, which would be put upon these outposts if they were not part of the empire, would be very serious indeed. (Hear, hear.) Then we had to discuss the military question with the colonies. There was only one serious military problem in the empire, and that was the defence of India. If we could provide adequately for the defence of India, then we could every other consideration; but we could not hold India for a moment in war if we did not hold command of the sea. We had seen what Japan had been able to do by having such a command.

## "CONSCIENCE" CHU.

This interesting little sidelight on things Chinese was sent to our Shanghai correspondent by its Linching correspondent:—

It is so often that nothing but evil is said of the district magistrates, that it is a relief to speak of one who is already famous for himself in good reputation. This is the now man in Linching, Mr. Chu. He is said to have changed everything in his office, clearing off the docket within a few days, so that the poor constables are growing thin from lack of culprits on whom to feed. The people have given him the nickname of "Conscience" which is yet more astonishing, the more common appellation being "Old Thousand" (Chung-chung), "Chung-chung," and the like. Recently Mr. Chu had a petition presented to him by a man claiming to be a Protestant. Mr. Chu called his case, and proceeded to examine him as to his knowledge of Christianity, names of mission, missionary, helper, etc. He soon proved the man false, ordered him to be given a thousand blows for his attempt to humbug, and after a few days, had him put in a wooden collar, which he was wearing during the present month, for the benefit of like gentry.

## JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

Notwithstanding the emphatic disclaimers of the Japanese Minister in Paris, the *Echo de Paris* of today continued the publication of the document alleged to have been written by Baron Kollman, who is represented as saying that to attack France would be a striking revenge for the help she had given Russia.

Mr. Motono, the Japanese Minister in Paris, again denies the authenticity of the report, which, he says, is a clumsy fabrication. He adds:—

"I should not have troubled about this matter, but that it gives me an excellent opportunity to put an end to the fabric, and formally to contradict the stories about Japan's wish to conquer the French Indo-Chinese Colonies and to fight the whole West. We are waging war against Russia because, contrary to her Treaties, she has prolonged the occupation of Manchuria and threatened Korea. We have no similar grievances against any other European nation, and against France we have no quarrel. It is absurd to say that we mean to conquer Indo-China because it is a rice-producing country and because we want rice. If that is so, we have only to develop existing commercial relations with Indo-China. Upon leaving Tokyo, two years ago, I received instructions from the Foreign Minister to consolidate these relations. I have applied myself to that task, and shall continue to do so."

I can affirm that there is not a Japanese in any way responsible for the destiny of Japan in any country who cherishes the ideas imparted to us. I, of course, regret that the campaign started by the Press of a certain country may disquiet the Japanese public by leading it to believe in French hostility, which I am certain has no root in your country. Japan and France, who have always been united by ties of friendship, should remain faithful to these sentiments. They will not be less precious in the future than they were in the past.—Times.

## KODAK

## FILMS

## &amp; ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

## LONG HING &amp; CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE).

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

## CHINESE BANKNOTES.

A joint proclamation issued by the Tientsin Prefect and Magistrate.

The public are hereby notified that instructions have been received from H. E. Viceroy Yuen to the effect that the chairman and members of the native chamber of commerce in Tientsin have sent the Viceroy a petition in which they say:—"The circulation of dollar notes by native banks gives much convenience to the market. Not long ago when Yi Feng Te bank was in bankruptcy, all who had notes in their possession, went to cash them at the various banks and in consequence the market was badly affected. We had then petitioned the Prefect and magistrate for immediate payment of the notes issued by the said bank, based on the rule adopted for settling official and foreign funds when a bank is closed. In reply to our request a notification has been issued ordering that the notes on the market must all be cashed by the said bank irrespective of their amount, so that the holder shall not lose. It has also been ordered by the Police that a fund must be raised at once and the notes paid first. We appreciate these orders very highly."

We find that paper money has significant consequence on trade and great attention is paid to it in Japan and by Western nations. Sometimes severe punishment is inflicted in connection with paper money. Greater precaution is taken, more importance is attached to it. At present, in Japan, money used in the market from one year upwards, except small sums in coins, is all in notes, which are acceptable among all classes. Much pains have been taken by the officials and merchants for the initiation of paper money. Now, our police authorities have been convinced of the advantage of dollar notes and expressed a comprehensive view in Yi Feng Te's case which should serve as a warning to other banks and give benefit to both the issuer and holder of the notes. This is the best policy for the protection of paper money. The people have been aware that the notes are more valuable than official and foreign funds, and the circulation during the two months has been good, which is greatly due to the protection given by the authorities."

"As we are in contact with the merchants, we beg to request H. E. the Viceroy to issue a proclamation to the effect that in future, should any bank be in bankruptcy, the notes be paid off previous to the payment made for official and foreign funds, or the property of the bank be confiscated for settlement of the notes in order to win faith and protect trade."

In compliance with the request, H. E. the Viceroy gives order to the Tientsin Prefect and Magistrate to jointly issue a proclamation to this effect. We, the Prefect and Magistrate, in receipt of the instructions, hereby notify the bankers that the circulation of dollar notes is for the benefit of the market and that in future if any bank be in bankruptcy, the notes must be settled first, taking the above mentioned case as a precedent. Let this be observed.—Tientsin Official Gazette.

## IMPORTATION OF ARMS AT SWATOW.

Now that clan-fighting has become less general the mandarin have relaxed their vigilance, with the result that arms of all sorts are being freely imported into every part of the district. Formerly a gun had to be taken to pieces, or wrapped up with care, in order to escape observation. Now it is not unusual to see men carry guns openly from place to place, or especially from the port to villages inland. To say that the fight is less frequent is not to say that they have altogether disappeared. On the contrary, says the Swatow correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, one fight of considerable dimensions has been in progress for a month and has claimed several tens of lives, besides causing the destruction by fire of a large quarter in two villages. It is the aftermath of a larger fight two years ago, in which the mandarin settlement by the mandarin left seeds of hatred, that are now springing up. If strict measures are not immediately taken for its suppression the trouble will extend over a wide area, as many other villages are engaged to take part on one side or the other in case of need.

## NAIVE FINANCE.

A Chinese Imperial Decree of January 23rd is thus translated by the *Peking Times*:—

We have received a memorial from Yuan Shi-kai proposing to raise a public loan in China. All foreign Powers have their countries need money for important domestic works raise loans and the public willingly subscribe. But in China the people hesitate because the officials do not keep faith, and therefore the public do not feel confidence. The Viceroy now memorializes that the loan bonds which he proposes to issue would be faithfully honored and this is very important. He proposes to raise a sufficient sum to pay interest, and issue these bonds in evidence, and let these bonds be recognized in the payment of duties and other taxes, and the regulations appear satisfactory. It is therefore granted that the idea be given trial. The Viceroy of Chihli and the Salt Commissioner are held responsible, and the officials in office and their successors must be very careful in the management of this. The regulations now passed must be regarded as law and no alteration can be made. If they neglect any of the undertakings or are guilty of any such faults as have occurred in the past or there is any corruption, they will be severely punished and no mercy will be shown.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer *Oceanica*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Wednesday at 6 a.m., for this port via Saigon.

The Y.G.M. steamer *Reo*, which left here on the 15th inst., arrived at Genoa on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 6 p.m.

The steamer *Catherine Apear*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on Wednesday afternoon, and may be expected here on the 21st inst.

The Indo-China steamer *Assam* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on the 1st prox.



TELEPHONE NO. 135.

## IND COOPE'S ALE

PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS... \$16.00

## BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY

PER CASE PINTS... \$18.00

## BASS' BOAR'S HEAD

PER CASE PINTS... \$28.00

## IND COOPE'S STOUT

PER CASE PINTS... \$18.50

## GUINNESS' STOUT

PER CASE PINTS... \$24.00

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

THE LATEST MODEL

## TALKING

## MACHINES AND RECORDS.

## OWN MAKE! UPRIGHT

## IRON GRANDS.

## PIANO PLAYERS.

\$300 UPWARDS.

## BABY GRANDS

ONLY 5 FEET LONG of the very

finest Construction, occupying the

space of a Cottage but possessing the

TONE AND FINE APPEARANCE

OF A FULL GRAND.

20% OFF MUSIC ORDERS OF \$5.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

## DR. NEWELL WILSON,

## DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

1st FLOOR, WATKINS' BUILDINGS

31, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904.

58



## NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.O., 5th St. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No 13.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

**TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 20th February, 1905.**

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

F. H. HAYNES,  
H.M. Treasury Chest Officer,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Fletcher Street,  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. [467]

MINIMAX  
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER  
MINIMAX SYNDICATE,  
LIMITED.

London, New York, Hamburg, Berlin, Köln, St. Petersburg, Leipzig, Wien, Zürich, Milan, Antwerpen, Schiedamschen.

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**  
AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL  
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHING  
APPARATUS.

"MINIMAX" is self-acting, destroys all smoke, can be used by anyone, even lady or child, always ready for immediate use, requires only one hand to hold, weight 13 lbs.

Powerful against all kinds of Fires—Wood, Carrots, Curdles, Oil, Varnish, Tar, Petroleum, Spirits.

No hose, no mechanism, no reversing. Works almost automatically. With one blow it ejects a powerful spray of 40-60 feet in length.

The Fire Insurance Companies at home as a rule allow a discount of the premium if "MINIMAX" apparatus are kept in the insured buildings.

A Demonstration will be arranged on Saturday, February 18th, at 11 a.m. on the open ground lying opposite the Gas Works at West Point.

The representative will set on fire a wooden house, painted with kerosene oil and tar, and extinguish the fire instantly with two "MINIMAX" apparatus.

This public is cordially invited to witness the demonstration.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. [468]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF FINE ART  
CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

the 24th FEBRUARY, 1905, and

MONDAY,

the 27th FEBRUARY, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms,

Dundell Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising—

OLD TEMPLE BROCADES and BROCADED PRIESTS ROBES; FINE SILK EMBROIDERED WORKS OF ART, such as HANGINGS (Landscapes, Floral Designs, Birds, &c.), MANTLE DRAPERIES, BEDSPREADS, TABLE COVERS, KIMONOS, CURTAINS, SCREENS, &c., &c.

VERY FINE DAMASCENE WARE, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, JEWELRY BOXES, CARD CASES, UMBRELLA HANDLES, BUTTONS, &c., CHOICE SILVERWARE—JEWELRY and BOXES, VASES and BOWLS, &c.

FINELY EXECUTED GOLD LACQUERED SCREENS, BOXES and STANDS, RED LACQUERED LACQUERED CABINETS, TABLES and CHAIRS; OLD BRONZE VASES, FINE SATSUMA and IMARI WARE, CUT GLASS PICTURES (Silk) and a Variety of other CURIOS.

TERMS—As usual.

The Collection will be on Exhibition from Wednesday, the 22nd February.

Catalogues will be issued.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. [469]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"OCEANIC,"

Captain Oliver, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

L. BRIDOU,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [2]

## QUAN WAH &amp; CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.  
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of

QUANTAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.

All descriptions of  
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.  
Dealers in  
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.  
Prices & Estimates on Application.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [25]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC  
SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given by the above Society in the THEATRE ROYAL TONIGHT (THURSDAY), 16th February, at 9 p.m. under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The Programme will consist of ORCHESTRAL PIECES, SOLOS and the Vocal Cantata "THE REVENGE," Tenneyson's Poem set to music by C. V. STANFORD, performed by the Choir and Orchestra.

Tickets price \$3, \$2, and \$1 obtainable at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1905. [413]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## RACE MEETING, 1905.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),  
21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [449]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th inst.

A Stand and an Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets after WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [441]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC  
TRAMWAYS.

ALTERATIONS IN FARES

From 4th February 1905 until further notice the Fares will be as follows:

From Kowloon Town to Post Office

First Class ... 10 cents

Third ... 4 "

Post Office to CAUSEWAY BAY or RACE COURSE

First Class ... 10 cents

Third ... 4 "

CAUSEWAY BAY to SHAUKWAN

First Class ... 10 cents

Third ... 5 "

The previous Table of Fares is hereby cancelled.

Pending the arrival of new Tickets the existing stock will be used—The value of the Ticket issued will be stamped thereon and the Section punched will indicate the limit of destination of the passenger.

J. GRAY SCOTT,  
General Manager.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [416]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA

GAS CO., LD., beg to notify the Public that the PRICE OF GAS will be

REDUCED from \$3.50 to \$3.00 per 1,000

Cubic Feet as from the 1st February, 1905.

GEORGE CURRY,  
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1905. [357]

A. LING & CO.,  
FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c.; and FOCHO W

LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [272]

## AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

the 15th and 16th February, 1905, at 10 a.m.

each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDAY NAVAL, VICTUALLING,

OBsolete and CONDEMNED

STORES.

Comprising—

Boat's Engines, Willan's Electric Light

Engine, Electric Cable, Machines (Ventilating and Drilling), Lathes, Brass, Copper, Iron,

Manganese, Bronze, Paper-stuff, Canvas,

Furniture, Blankets, Provisions, Implements, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1905. [399]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 20th FEBRUARY, 1905, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns,

West Point.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

4,523 Bags WHITE RICE;

400 Bags SUGAR CANDY;

100 Bags SUGAR.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1905. [452]

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

ONE BEDROOM, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED with Verandah and Bathroom attached, one of the Higher Levels. Apply, stating full particulars, to—  
BOX 2610,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1905. [31]

## WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT and CLERK for The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., also one for Shanghai. Clean record necessary. Hongkong, 4th February, 1905. [378]

## SHORTHAND.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in Pitman's Shorthand. Terms moderate. Apply by letter to—

"J. W."  
P. O. Box 143.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [200]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1904.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1905. [359]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1905, to the 21st day of February, 1905 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1905. [360]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1905, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1905. [319]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder Street, on MONDAY the 6th day of March 1905, at 11.30 A.M., to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1904 and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th February to the 6th March, both days inclusive.

JARDENE MATTHEWSON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1905. [414]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1905. [415]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of \$1.00 per Share declared by the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held this Day, will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1905.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1905. [461]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Shares in respect of which the Final Call of \$7.50 per Share has not been paid will, unless the same together with interest accrued and accruing thereon be paid at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, on or before the 28th February, 1905, be liable to be forfeited.

Dated the 30th January, 1905.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

HONGKONG, 14th February, 1905. [110]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after this date interest at the rate of 8% per annum will be charged upon all Calls in respect of Shares not Fully Paid Up from the day appointed for Payment of such Calls, namely 31st January, 1905.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1905. [110]

## TO LET

TO LET.  
NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904. [89]

## TO LET.

NOS. 19 & 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD.

GODOWNS Nos. 34A, 34B, 34C, Praya East Possession from 1st January, 1905.

Apply to—  
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [84]

## TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Toms & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—  
CHUNG SHUN KOO,  
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

## TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH."

A DETACHED RESIDENCE with Tennis Court on Conduit Road.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1905. [31]

## TO LET.

EYRIE, Unfurnished. Newly repaired, Painted and Colourwashed, No. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.

Nos. 11 & 14, 2nd Row.  
BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental.

"KELLET CREST" (Furnished), Peak, for 21 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Bathroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

Apply to—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [10]

## TO LET.

TO LET—From 1st March Next.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon with joint use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—  
"KOWLOON,"  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1905. [266]

## TO LET, FURNISHED.

For One Year from 15th April.

A NINE-ROOMED HOUSE, Well Furnished, in good situation with fine View of Harbour. Garden and Large Croquet and Tennis Lawn and Good Stabling.

For further particulars, apply to—  
M.,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1905. [432]

## TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tai Tam, Kowloon. Each with Five Spacious Well-ventilated Living Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court, Servants' Quarters, Water, Gas, Electric Lights and Bells. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—  
ARATON V. APCAR & CO.,  
45, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [202]

## TO LET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1904. [97]

## TO LET.

NO. 33, MORRISON HILL ROAD, commodious New Building admirably suitable for European families.

Rent extremely moderate



THERE ARE MANY WHISKIES TO BE HAD IN HONGKONG.

BAD, PASSABLE AND OTHERWISE.

THERE ARE FEW ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

PUBLIC OPINION HAS CLASSIFIED OUR

IMPERIAL HIGHLAND (RED TRIANGLE) AT \$16.00 PER DOZEN.

CLUB NO. 1 (GOLD TRIANGLE) AT \$18.00 " " "

AMONGST THE WHISKIES ONE CAN RELY UPON.

THEY ARE PURE MALT.

GREGOR & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## INSURANCES

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 31  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
AACUN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1904. 118

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1903, £16,898,650.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £4,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500

II. FUND, 3,066,361 12 3

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. 1888

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA, 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. 32

Hongkong 28th April, 1904.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALLAGE 10 mm.

WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO. 52

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Have now 4,000 cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Steers will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver per nable goods.

Wm. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 155

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI."

which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to:

MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, KARATSU AND HONKOW.

AGENTS:—

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

MANILA: MACDONALD & Co.

CHINKING: GEORGINO & Co.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kishu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shima, Yamaguchi and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Matsushima Coals.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. 111

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ALANODAG COLLECTION—INNOCENT PERUARY

TUMORIN A FISH—THE MARINE TELESCOPE

PASSING OF LONDON FOG—HEIGHTS OF SHOOTING STARS—TEMPERING COPPER—TENUOUS MATTER—ORAL MESSAGES BY MAIL.

Musicians of language will be of great importance to the future historian. The idea was suggested in Vienna six years ago but has only recently taken shape, although it has already resulted in a collection of 400 phonograph records on durable metal. The purpose is to record the languages of Europe and eventually of the world, the music of the different countries and speeches of notable personages. The collection now embraces the Slavic, Serbian, Modern Greek, Portuguese and Brazilian languages, with songs and dialects of natives of India, and of Arabians and Bedouins. An expedition under Dr. Peesch has penetrated New Guinea, to reproduce the speech of the Papuans.

The value of evidence has been tested experimentally by Mlle Borst. Her subjects were twelve males and twelve females, and within a period of six weeks these were shown five scenes from daily life, which they were afterwards required to describe in writing, and about which they were then interrogated orally. Statements under oath were required. The results show that accurate evidence is rare, that evidence improves by practice, that the evidence of women is more faithful and complete than that of men, but that one-twelfth of the sworn statements are incorrect.

A pike with a benign bony tumor on one of its gill-covers is among the specimens that have been submitted to the English Cancer Commission. The growth was as large as a good sized chestnut, and the fish was much emaciated, weighing less than a pound, though 18½ inches long.

An ape of the Breslau Zoological Gardens has been successfully operated on for catarrh, and is the first of her kind to wear spectacles.

The hydroscope of Cavalier Giuseppe Pino has brought a sensation of surprise that so much of the ocean's secrets should be revealed with such simple means. The apparatus is a kind of telescope for peering into the water, and it consists of an extensible steel tube, with a complex system of twelve lenses at the bottom, and an arrangement of internal mirrors for reflecting the submarine views upward to an observing chamber at the top. A very clear picture of the sea bottom is produced. The water is better lighted up than is generally supposed, and a newspaper on the sand at a depth of 360 feet has been read by ordinary daylight. When the lenses are set in a ship's bottom, a mine, rock or other object can be seen in the water at a distance of 60 to 90 feet. With the vertical floating tube and a special holding equipment, a Spanish galleon sunk in 1902 was raised, though it afterwards crumbled away and was lost, and old boilers have been recovered.

With only 26 foggy days in 1903, Londoners are basking in their "blue sky" atmosphere. It is surprising. Looking at the records for the last 33 years, F. J. Brodie finds an average of 55 days of fog, 45 being in winter and only 10 in summer. The greatest number was 86 in 1886, and least was 13 in 1900. Dividing the 33 years into three equal periods, the first 11 years show an average of 55 fog days, the second of 59, the third of only 41.

The heights of many meteors have been measured by W. F. Denning, the English astronomer. It appears that the swift meteors become visible at an average height of 84 miles and disappear at 56 miles, while the very slow meteors come in sight at about 65 miles and fade away at 33 miles. Of the very slow meteors those that come visible at the greatest heights come to rest never far from the earth than those of very low height.

In a piece of the Canon D'able met. silicon Henri Moissan has found not only diamonds and other forms of carbon but also has obtained crystals of silicon carbide. This is the first time the last named substance has been met with in nature.

A German process is claimed to give remarkable hardness to copper and its alloys without affecting the ductility. A charcoal fire at the temperature of melting tin is preferable for use, and on this the object is heat 1 for a suitable time—perhaps three minutes. The metal and the surrounding blocks of charcoal are kept at 1 with powdered sulphur until covered, the sulphur vapour being thus brought into direct contact with the metal. On being taken from the fire, the metal is plunged still hot into a solution of copper sulphate, and is allowed to remain a short time. It is finally reheated, and cooled without a cooling medium.

The ether of space, if the new theory of Prof. Mendeleeff be true, is matter resembling argon and helium in having no power of chemical combination, and it must be remarkable for extremely low density and great rapidity of molecular motion. In order that the ether may escape from the sphere of attraction of stars fifty times as great as the mass of the sun, it must have an atomic weight not more than 0.000,000,005. This extreme lightness explains why it is not likely to be isolated, and why it penetrates all substances.

The new idea of a postal phonograph is expected to create a small revolution. As developed at Vienna, a penny-in-the-slot machine is to supply a thin gramophone disc, made into a record of the sender's message as spoken by him into the machine, and this record is mailed as a postal card. Being of tough material, it sustains no injury. A small phonograph, to cost but a few shillings, is to be manufactured to enable the receiver to reproduce the message of the disc.

A new past fuel is known as "Osmond." The mixture of the past is driven out electrically, and the residue is ground to powder, and made into balls and briquettes. The fuel has no smell, burns to fine ash, and yields a great heat.

## THE PENSION AGE.

It is stated that all warrant ranks in the British navy, after reaching the age of fifty years, are to be pensioned. This announcement will have an especial interest for all officers of that rank, as many of them who are closely approaching the time for promotion will have to forego it, together with the emoluments accompanying it, such as increased pay and time for pension, and a corresponding number of promotions will be given to the junior members.

Admiral Dewey, of Manila fame, on behalf of the Naval General Board, recently wrote to Mr. Morison, Secretary for the Navy, recommending that all captains on reaching the age of 50, should be placed on the reserve list for shore duty only, and that this age limit should later be increased to 55 in order to facilitate the promotion of young officers in command and flag rank, thus ensuring the presence in the highest rank in time of war of officers experienced in other than subordinate duties. In order to provide officers for new ships, it is recommended that the course at Annapolis should be reduced from three years to two years. It is understood that President Roosevelt and Mr. Morison are approving the suggestions, and that legislation to this effect will be proposed in Congress.

Dealing with the need of additional officers in the United States Navy, coupled with the "urgent necessity" for a reduction in the age of officers who attain command rank, the Army and Navy Register (Washington) says: "There is a very practical side, which has been adopted in other navies, to the effect that promotion of officers should be so adjusted as to bring officers to command rank at an earlier time in their career than is now the case. It is no argument against such a plan that there are instances of older officers achieving important results in naval battle. They must be regarded as exceptions to a very practical rule, which has been adopted in other navies. The average age of our captains is 57½, while that of England and Germany is 48, that of Russia 50, and that of Japan 44. Going into history, we find that the captains at Nile in August, 1798, had an average age of 39 years, and Nelson, who had been rear-admiral for a year and half, was 34 years and 10 months old. At the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, the average age of the three flag-officers was 49, that of seventeen out of the twenty-seven captains in the line was 41, that of three out of four captains of frigates was 39 (although one frigate captain was 53 years old), that of twenty out of thirty-one captains of ships was 40.7. In our war of 1812 the American captains had an average age of 33-1-6. At Mobile Bay in 1864 the average age of the four captains was 53, of the seven commanders it was 50-3-7, of the seven lieutenant-commanders it was 34 years, and of the eighteen commanding officers under Farragut it was 44-7-9 years. It is interesting to know, also, that in the Japanese fleet at the beginning of the present war in Eastern waters the age of the admiral, Togo, was 56-1-12 years, that of the senior vice-admiral was 49, of the seven vice-admirals was 43, and of the commanders 40-2-3.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, HONGKONG, 15th February, 1905.

GARRISON ORDERS—No. 1. The transport "Garrison"—No. 1. The transport "Garrison"—No. 1. The transport "Garrison"—No. 1.

By Order, A. A. CHICHESTER, Major, Chief Staff Officer.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

THIS Old Established Firm especially Caters for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Blakes Pier by Ricksha or Electric Tram. Launches will call alongside vessels in the Harbour, and the Call Flag E. Telephone 143. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905. 233

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

A. I. A. B. C. Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).

Extreme Length... 323 feet.

Length on Blocks... 313 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 263 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 359 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 83 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and are capable of any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE. 7301

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

For Woodworkers' Use.

Known all over the World as a thoroughly effective preservative of Wood against White Ants, Fungus, Dry-rot, Decay.

Number of Testimonials from Authorities as well as from Private Customers.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1904. 161

## HEADACHES AND DEPRESSION.

BANISHED BY BILE BEANS.

Headache can often be traced to a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs which become run down and are unable to perform their work. Bile Beans by their stimulating action assist these organs to a healthy condition. The headache then vanishes as a natural consequence.

Mr. Knight of 17 St. Edmund Street, Northampton, England, says: "My illness commenced at first like a bilious attack, and gradually grew worse. My headache became so bad that I could not stand and I was so dizzy that I fell down if I tried to move. I really felt as if I should go mad. The attacks commenced a little over five years ago. The pains across my head were so severe that I felt utterly helpless."

"I can't convey an adequate idea of my sufferings. I lost appetite, and could not digest what I did eat, and felt sick, weary, and worn out. I went to one doctor and then to another. They eased me for about a day, and then the attacks came on as bad as ever. I spent a lot of money this way. Each day when I got up I never felt fit for anything. Sometimes I tried to work it off, but it was no use. The pains were really got worse, and then—when as bad as they could be—I found a cure."

"I read of Bile Beans in a pamphlet brought to my door. There was an account of a similar case to mine which Bile Beans had cured. I thought I would try them, so I started with a bottle, and after I had taken that, my head was getting better. To make sure of a permanent cure I kept on with the Beans for a few months, and now, as you see, I am the very picture of health. All my friends have noticed it. I have never had my head bad since, and in view of this, and my general manifest improvement, I can say that Bile Beans have absolutely cured me. I feel like a new woman, and shall always keep some of the Beans in the house."

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, piles, rheumatism, female ailments, weakness, neuralgia, nervousness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulency, and skin eruptions. Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 75 cents (Mex.) per bottle. [30-7]

## NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE YEAR 1905.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

"THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland's India to Siberia, in which European residents. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully set out each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, their 'A to Z' of the place, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,750, \$10.00. Delivery only pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of CHINA.

Tientsin, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, etc.

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Manila, Cebu, etc.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, etc.

Batavia, Surabaya, etc.

Calcutta, Bombay, etc.

Rangoon, etc.

Colombo, etc.

Aden, etc.

Suez, etc.

Port Said, etc.

Alexandria, etc.

Constantinople, etc.

Istanbul, etc.

Sofia, etc.

Belgrade, etc.

Bucharest, etc.

Vienna, etc.

Prague, etc.

Warsaw, etc.

St. Petersburg, etc.

Moscow, etc.

Odessa, etc.

Constantinople, etc.

Istanbul, etc.

Sofia, etc.

Belgrade, etc.

Bucharest, etc.

Vienna, etc.

Prague, etc.

Warsaw, etc.

St. Petersburg, etc.

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Bucharest, etc.

Vienna, etc.

Prague, etc.

Warsaw, etc.

St. Petersburg, etc.

Moscow, etc.

Odessa, etc.



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
**CHIEF OF PORT.** 15th Feb.—from Canton.  
**CHOWTAT.** German str., 1,104, Tector, 15th Feb.—Java 4th Feb. Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**EASTERN.** British str., 2,589, W. Ellis, 14th Feb.—Amsterdam 21st Jan., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
**EMPEROR OF JAPAN.** British str., 3,639, Hy-Pylon, 15th Feb.—Vancouver 23rd Jan.—Shanghai 12th Feb. Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
**HUE.** French str., 705, Godinard, 15th Feb.—Singapore and Ports 10th Feb., General.—A. R. Marty.  
**KWANGSE.** British str., 15th Feb., from Canton.  
**LISA.** Norwegian str., 15th Feb.—from Canton.  
**M. S. S. S.** German str., 968, P. Brandt, 15th Feb.—Tamsui 12th Feb., Amoy 13th and Swatow 14th, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
**HUNGKING.** British str., 1,021, Pennefather, 15th Feb.—Hilo 11th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**DEPARTURES.**  
**AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
 15th Feb.  
**Am Pho.** British str., for Kobe.  
**Eastern.** British str., for Shanghai.  
**Hainan.** British str., for Swatow.  
**Kwangsue.** British str., for Shanghai.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 15th Feb.  
**BENLEI.** British str., for Nagasaki.  
**CAPRI.** Italian str., for Bombay.  
**EMPEROR OF JAPAN.** British str., for Amoy, &c.  
**JAVA.** British str., for London.  
**KALAM.** British str., for Canton.  
**PEKIN.** British str., for Kobe.  
**POSHAN.** German str., for Kobe.  
**PRINZ SIEGMUND.** German str., for Kobe.  
**TRIUMPH.** German str., for Coast Ports.  
**TUNGSHING.** British str., for Shanghai.  
**ZIETEN.** German str., for Europe.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
 The British str. *Singapore* reports: Strong monsoon, dull and cloudy.  
 The British str. *Eastern* reports: Sydney to Timor strong N.W. winds with occasional rain. Timor to Manila moderate N.E. winds. Manila to Hongkong fresh N.N. monsoon and fine weather.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

**ARRIVED DOCKS.—See Chron.**  
**KOWLOON DOCKS.**—Katharine Park, Kamsu, Dia, Hokenstein, Kailong, Cebu, Macquarie, H.M.S. *Moorea*, Hongkong, Tritis, Taingtau, Cosmopolitan Dock.—Hyades.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI AND YOKOHAMA.

**THE Steamship**  
 Captain H. Ellis, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M.  
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
 The Steamer is installed throughout with Electric Light.  
 A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewards are on board.  
 N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
 For Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [446]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 FOR SWATOW.  
 THE Company's Steamship

**"HAINAN."**  
 Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO.,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 14th February, 1905. [45]

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
 FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

**THE Steamship**  
 Captain P. Wetta, will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.  
 For Further Particulars, apply to  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 14th February, 1905. [5]  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

**THE Steamship**  
 Captain E. Poy, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. 435  
**BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**"FURNEA."**  
 Captain Pearson, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at DAYLIGHT.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [447]

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

**THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS**  
 in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service between Hongkong and Japan.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 General Agents for China and Japan.  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1904.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.  
 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.  
 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via Ports of Call.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DOONHUIS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	STANFORD	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Mar.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	AGRIOS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th Mar.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MACIAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KAROV	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	BUCENTAU	Brit. str.	—	Ritson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	—	Brook	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	RENNANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Behrens	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	—	Feyen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Mar., at Noon.
BREMEN, via Ports of Call.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Chlor	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st inst.
HAYRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	ALBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst.
HAYRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SAMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Lüning	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th Mar.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SURIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kneisel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th April.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th April.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Madson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 2nd May.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	PATROCLOS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th April.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	Förk	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst., P.M.
ODDESSA	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Craglietto	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.	ANTALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	NEUTIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC L. Co.	On 8th Mar., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC L. Co.	On 15th Mar.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Geo. Wright	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN.	HYADES	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Mar.
PORTLAND, OREGON	PINGUEY	Brit. str.	—	Schmidt	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 5th Mar., at Daylight.
PORTLAND, OREGON	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
ENANG	ENANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
KANSU	KANSU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
CHIRILI	CHIRILI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
EASTERN	EASTERN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
WANGHING	WANGHING	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
PRINZ ALICE	PRINZ ALICE	Aus. str.	—	Rassovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
M. BACQUEHEM	M. BACQUEHEM	Aus. str.	—	Oliver	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 21st inst.
OSANIAN	OSANIAN	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
MAITA	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.
SEKORAN	SEKORAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at Daylight.
PURNA	PURNA	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Daylight.
B. BOERSON	B. BOERSON	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Daylight.
FRITHOF	FRITHOF	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
DEUNA	DEUNA	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
YUNYANG	YUNYANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
ZUENHO	ZUENHO	Brit. str.	—	—	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
TRAM	TRAM	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
RUH	RUH	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 14th Mar.
SHAWMUT	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
HUNGKING	HUNGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
KAIPOON	KAIPOON	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
LAUANG	LAUANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
ABRATON	ABRATON	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
ABRATON	ABRATON	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
ABRATON	ABRATON	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
AMATA	AMATA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
THALATIA	THALATIA	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
 STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.  
 STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.  
 N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

STEAMERS	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION	SAILING DATES
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	1st March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	15th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	29th March
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	12th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th April
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	10th May
ROON	WEDNESDAY	24th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	7th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	21st June
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	5th July
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	19th July
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY	2nd August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	16th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	30th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Feyen, with MATLS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.  
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 28th February, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th February.  
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels etc. will not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.  
 The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.  
 Linen can be washed on board.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.**  
 Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. 5

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships, Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat. 18th Feb. 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila	Sat. 25th Feb. 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. 116

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG STRAITS ISLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.  
 STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON  
 "ARAGONIA" 5,198 Schmidt March 5th, 1905.  
 "NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagner March 31st, 1905.  
 "NUMANTIA" 4,370 Bremner April 20th, 1905.  
 "ARABIA" 4,493 Bahr May 11th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
**ALLAN CAMFRON, GENERAL AGENT.**  
 Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. 118

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN	Noon, 25th February	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	About 24th February	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT,**  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 15th February, 1905.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

## CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
HYADES	3,753	Geo. Wright	Friday, February 17th
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purinton	Wednesday, March 15th
SHAWMUT	3,606	E. V. Roberts	Friday, March 24th

## CARGO ONLY.

## FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.  
 S.S. SHAWMUT..... 3,606 tons. E. V. Roberts ..... About 14th March.  
 S.S. TREMONT..... 3,606 tons. T. W. Garlick ..... About 14th April.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" have just been fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.  
 For further information apply to—  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. 17

## SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.  
 The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "INKUM"	...	Captain E. S. Pearce.
S.S. "SALDA"	...	Captain Geo. Brown.
S.S. "LOTHIAN"	...	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "SOFALA"	...	Captain G. A. Shepherd.
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	...	Captain S. Callington.
S.S. "COURTVELD"	...	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "SWANLEY"	...	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "GALILEY"	...	Captain W. B. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	...	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	...	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "SIKH"	...	Captain J. Rowley.
S.S. "INKULA"	...	Captain Dean.
S.S. "CATHERINE PARK"	...	Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
 AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. 119

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE.

**STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.**  
 Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAO, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.  
 THE Company's Steamship

**"BORNEO."**  
 Captain E. Muhle, will be ready to load for the above ports on MONDAY, the 20th inst.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [427]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1905.  
 "SATSUMA" ..... 20th Feb.  
 "RICHMOND CASTLE" ..... 4th Mar.  
 "SAINT FILLANS" ..... 17th Mar.  
 For Freight and further information, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LD.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1905. [2839]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
 THE Bucknall Line Steamship

**"BUCENTAUR."**  
 Captain Ritson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**B. MORI,**  
 Acting Agent.  
 Hongkong, 7th February, 1905. 339



**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),**  
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS).  
 THE Company's Steamship

**"PERSIA."**  
 Captain Craglietto, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., P.M.  
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [3]

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.**  
 FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

**STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAMBURG,**







